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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/065,183

09/24/2002

Guang-Tau Sung

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10/29/2004

J C PATENTS, INC.
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IRVINE, CA 92618

EXAMINER

DHARIA, PRABODH M

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2673

DATE MAILED: 10/29/2004

4

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/065,183

Applicant(s)

SUNG, GUANG-TAU

Examiner

Prabodh M Dharia

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 September 2002.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-19 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-19 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 24 September 2002 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

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Priority

1. Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

Specification

2. Applicant is reminded of the proper language and format for an abstract of the disclosure.

The abstract should be in narrative form and generally limited to a single paragraph on a separate sheet within the range of 50 to 150 words. It is important that the abstract not exceed 150 words in length since the space provided for the abstract on the computer tape used by the printer is limited. The form and legal phraseology often used in patent claims, such as "means" and "said," should be avoided. The abstract should describe the disclosure sufficiently to assist readers in deciding whether there is a need for consulting the full patent text for details.

The language should be clear and concise and should not repeat information given in the title. It should avoid using phrases which can be implied, such as, "The disclosure concerns," "The disclosure defined by this invention," "The disclosure describes," etc.

3. The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because repeats information given in the title. Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

5. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Aufderheide et al.(6,587,097 B1) .

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Regarding Claim 10, Aufderheide teaches a display device structure that resists ultra-violet ray illumination, comprising: a display panel; and a touch control panel over the display panel such that the intensity of ultra-violet rays after passing through the touch control panel is immensely reduced (Col. 5, Line 40-57, Col. 4, Lines 50-56, Col. 8, Lines 50-65, Col. 2, Lines 53 to Col. 3, Line 3).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 1-9, 11-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Aufderheide et al. (6,587,097 B1) in view of Kinoshita et al. (6,300,594 B1).

Regarding Claim 1, Aufderheide teaches a touch control panel (Col. 8, Lines 19-21) that provides a shield against ultra-violet rays (Col. 8, Lines 36-54), comprising: a transparent (Col. 2, Lines 57, 58) substrate (Col. 2, Line 64 to Col. 3, Line 3); a first transparent electrode disposed on the transparent substrate; a contact layer over the transparent substrate; and a second transparent electrode disposed on surface of the contact layer facing the first transparent electrode (Col. 2, Line 53 to Col. 3, Line 3); wherein at least the transparent substrate (Col. 2,

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Lines 53-66) or the contact layer is able to shield against ultra-violet rays (Col. 5, Lines 51-57, Col. 7, Lines 22-26, Col. 8, Lines 19-24, Lines 36-65).

However, Aufderheide fails to teach specifically a transparent substrate; a first transparent electrode disposed on the transparent substrate; a contact layer over the transparent substrate; and a second transparent electrode disposed on surface of the contact layer facing the first transparent electrode.

However, Kinoshita et al. teaches specifically a transparent substrate; a first transparent electrode disposed on the transparent substrate; a contact layer over the transparent substrate; and a second transparent electrode disposed on surface of the contact layer facing the first transparent electrode (Col. 7, Lines 51-54, Col. 8, Lines 39-53).

Thus it is obvious to one in the ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to incorporate Kinoshita et al. teaching in teaching of Aufderheide to have an apparatus for machining an electrically conductive film on a transparent insulating substrate for use in a hybrid type touch panel to remove portions of the electrically conductive film in a slit pattern to form transparent electrodes at very low cost.

Regarding Claim 2, Aufderheide teaches the contact layer further includes an ultra-violet ray resisting layer capable of shielding against or absorbing ultra-violet rays (Col. 5, Lines 51-57, Col. 8, Lines 50-65).

Regarding Claim 3, Aufderheide teaches the contact layer further includes a hard coating on the other side of the surface with the second transparent electrode thereon (Col. 2, Line 53 to

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Col. 3, Line 3, Col. 3, Lines 58-60, Col. 5, Lines 40-42, Col. 1, Lines 25-43, Col. 6, Lines 15-20).

Regarding Claim 4, Aufderheide teaches the space between the first transparent electrode and the second transparent electrode (Col. 1, Lines 25-43, Col. 6, Lines 15-20) contains a plurality of spacers (Col. 2, Line 66 to Col. 3, Line 3).

Kinoshita et al. teaches the space between the first transparent electrode and the second transparent electrode contains a plurality of spacers (Col. 8, Lines 39-45).

Regarding Claim 5, Kinoshita et al. teaches the first transparent electrode and the second transparent electrode are made with identical material or different materials (Col. 8, Lines 39-45, Col. 10, Lines 37-40).

Regarding Claim 6, Aufderheide teaches material constituting the contact layer is selected from a group consisting of polyester, glass and glass with a transparent electrode therein (Col. 2, Line 53 to Col. 3, Line 3, Col. 3, Lines 58-60, Col. 5, Lines 40-42, Col. 1, Lines 25-43, Col. 6, Lines 15-20).

Regarding Claim 7, Aufderheide teaches the contact layer and the transparent substrate comprise an optical coating thereon (Col. 5, Lines 40-57, Col. 8, Lines 50-65).

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Regarding Claim 8, Aufderheide teaches includes an adhesion element attached to the edges of the first transparent electrode (Col. 2, Lines 66 to Col. 3, Line 3).

Regarding Claim 9, Aufderheide teaches both the transparent substrate and the contact layer have ultra-violet ray resisting capacity (Col. 5, Line 40-57, Col. 4, Lines 50-56).

Regarding Claim 11, Aufderheide teaches the display panel is selected from a group consisting of an organic light-emitting diode panel, a plasma display panel, a liquid crystal display panel and a cathode ray tube screen display (Col. 6, Lines 42-49).

Regarding Claim 12, Aufderheide teaches a touch control panel (Col. 8, Lines 19-21) that provides a shield against ultra-violet rays (Col. 8, Lines 36-54), comprising: a transparent (Col. 2, Lines 57,58) substrate (Col. 2, Line 64 to Col.3, Line 3); a first transparent electrode disposed on the transparent substrate; a contact layer over the transparent substrate; and a second transparent electrode disposed on surface of the contact layer facing the first transparent electrode (Col. 2, Line 53 to Col. 3, Line 3); wherein at least the transparent substrate (Col. 2, Lines 53-66) or the contact layer is able to shield against ultra-violet rays (Col. 5, Lines 51-57, Col. 7, Lines 22-26, Col. 8, Lines 19-24, Lines 36-65).

However, Aufderheide fails to teach specifically a transparent substrate; a first transparent electrode disposed on the transparent substrate; a contact layer over the transparent substrate; and a second transparent electrode disposed on surface of the contact layer facing the first transparent electrode.

However, Kinoshita et al. teaches specifically a transparent substrate; a first transparent electrode disposed on the transparent substrate; a contact layer over the transparent substrate; and a second transparent electrode disposed on surface of the contact layer facing the first transparent electrode (Col. 7, Lines 51-54, Col. 8, Lines 39-53).

Thus it is obvious to one in the ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to incorporate Kinoshita et al. teaching in teaching of Aufderheide to have an apparatus for machining an electrically conductive film on a transparent insulating substrate for use in a hybrid type touch panel to remove portions of the electrically conductive film in a slit pattern to form transparent electrodes at very low cost.

Regarding Claim 13, Aufderheide teaches the touch control panel further includes an adhesion element attached to the edges of the first transparent electrode (Col. 3, Line 66 to Col. 3, Line 3).

Regarding Claim 14, Aufderheide teaches the touch control panel further includes a hard coating on the outward facing surface of the contact layer (Col. 5, Lines 58-67).

Regarding Claim 15, Aufderheide teaches the space between the first transparent electrode and the second transparent electrode comprise a plurality of spacers (Col. 6, Lines 60-65).

Regarding Claim 16, Aufderheide teaches both the transparent substrate and the contact layer of the touch control panel have ultra-violet ray resisting capacity (Col. 5, Line 40-57, Col. 4, Lines 50-56, Col. 8, Lines 50-65, Col. 2, Lines 53 to Col. 3, Line 3).

Regarding Claim 17, Kinoshita et al. teaches the first transparent electrode and the second transparent electrode are made with identical material or different materials (Col. 8, Lines 39-45, Col. 10, Lines 37-40).

Regarding Claim 18, Aufderheide teaches material constituting the contact layer within the touch control panel is selected from a group consisting of polymer resin, glass and glass with a transparent electrode therein (Col. 2, Line 53 to Col. 3, Line 3, Col. 3, Lines 58-65, Col. 5, Lines 33-45). Kinoshita et al. teaches material constituting the contact layer within the touch control panel is selected from a group consisting of polymer resin, glass and glass with a transparent electrode therein (Col. 8, Lines 39-45, Col. 10, Lines 37-40).

8. Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Aufderheide et al. (6,587,097 B1) in view of Kinoshita et al. (6,300,594 B1) as applied to claims 1-9, 11-18 above, and further in view of Wang et al. (US 2003/0048597 A1).

Regarding Claim 19, Aufderheide teaches a touch control panel (Col. 8, Lines 19-21) that provides a shield against ultra-violet rays (Col. 8, Lines 36-54), comprising: a transparent (Col. 2, Lines 57, 58) substrate (Col. 2, Line 64 to Col. 3, Line 3); a first transparent electrode disposed on the transparent substrate; a contact layer over the transparent substrate; and a second

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transparent electrode disposed on surface of the contact layer facing the first transparent electrode (Col. 2, Line 53 to Col. 3, Line 3); wherein at least the transparent substrate (Col. 2, Lines 53-66) or the contact layer is able to shield against ultra-violet rays (Col. 5, Lines 51-57, Col. 7, Lines 22-26, Col. 8, Lines 19-24, Lines 36-65).

However, Aufderheide modified by Kinoshita et al. fails to teach the touch control panel is attached to the display panel through double-sided tape.

However, Wang et al. teaches the touch control panel is attached to the display panel through double-sided tape (page 1, paragraph 15, page 2, paragraph 6).

Thus it is obvious to one in the ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to incorporate Kinoshita et al. teaching in teaching of Aufderheide to have user friendly PDA with dust proof and water proof function.

9. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Applicant is informed that all of the other additional cited references either anticipate or render the claims obvious. In order to not to be repetitive and exhaustive, the examiner did draft additional rejection based on those references.

Conclusion

10. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Adler et al. (4,766,424) Light collecting and redirecting means.

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11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Prabodh M Dharia whose telephone number is 703-605-1231.

The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8AM to 5PM.

12. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bipin Shalwala can be reached on 703-3054938. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

13. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

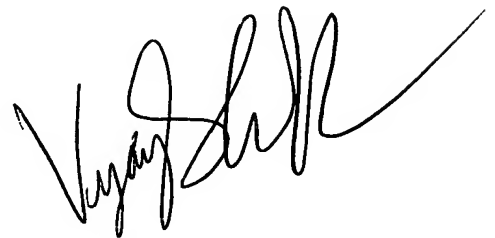
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

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October 25, 2004

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Vijay Shankar', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

VIJAY SHANKAR
PRIMARY EXAMINER